

Eisenhower would recognize, appreciate and welcome.

So laides and gentleman, it is now my honor and privilege to present to you a friend a person of enormous gifts and endless dedication, Susan Eisenhower.●

**THE HONORABLE ALVIN BROOKS,  
KANSAS CITY, MO, MAYOR PRO  
TEM AND CITY COUNCILMAN AT-  
LARGE, 6TH DISTRICT**

● Mrs. CARNAHAN. Mr. President, I wish to take this opportunity to honor and recognize an outstanding gentleman, Mr. Alvin Brooks, on his 70th birthday. Mr. Brooks, Kansas City, MO, Mayor Pro Tem and 6th District at-large City Councilman, is truly extraordinary. His fifty years of tireless commitment to public service in Kansas City, devotion to community activism, civic participation, and youth advocacy are an inspiration to us all.

Mr. Brooks was elected to serve as the 6th District at-large Councilman in 1999. After his election, Mayor Kay Barnes appointed Brooks as Mayor Pro Tem. In addition to serving as Mayor Pro Tem, he is vice chair of the Legislative, Rules and Ethics Committee, a member of the Finance and Audit Committee, and chair of the Public Facilities and Safety Committee.

In 1991, Brooks was selected as President of the Ad Hoc Group Against Crime, a grassroots community organization he founded in 1977. Former President George Bush honored Brooks in November 1989 for his work with the Ad Hoc Group Against Crime and named him one of America's 1,000 Points of Light. President Bush also appointed him to a three-year term on the President's National Drug Advisory Council. Former Drug Czar William Bennett recognized Brooks as being one of the nation's "front-line soldiers in our war against drugs."

Prior to serving as President of the Ad Hoc Group Against Crime, Alvin Brooks already had a distinguished career in public service. He was a Kansas City, MO police officer for 10 years, where he held the rank of detective. During that time, Alvin worked extensively with runaways and gang members, demonstrating his commitment to improving social conditions for young people, especially inner-city youth. He also served as assistant city manager for seven years and was the first African American to serve as a department head for the city of Kansas City, MO.

Though it is possible to list Alvin Brooks' professional accomplishments, it is impossible to measure the immense impact this man has had, and continues to have, in Kansas City. He has touched and improved the lives of countless Kansas Citians. His voice can still be heard on the radio urging community action, not as Mayor Pro Tem, but as the respected community elder whose commitment to others is unquestioned. He is truly the voice of moral authority in Kansas City.

I commend Mr. Alvin Brooks for his selfless dedication to the improvement of Kansas City and wish him all the best on his 70th Birthday. Kansas City is certainly fortunate to have such a dedicated public servant. On behalf of all those you have served, Alvin, I thank you.●

**COMMEMORATING THE CHERRY  
BLOSSOM TEN MILE RUN**

● Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I rise today to commemorate the running of the Credit Union Cherry Blossom Ten Mile Run on April 7, 2002. Fifty-eight credit unions, credit union associations, and credit union leagues sponsored this Washington, DC institution, which coincides with the annual spring rites of the tidal basin cherry blossoms. This is the first year that Credit Unions have sponsored the race.

I want to commend the over 7,032 finishers, and especially the over 3,500 registered runners who were member of credit unions. A special congratulations to Public Health Service Federal Credit Union for winning the credit union team competition. Additionally, I am proud of 350 plus credit union employees who arrived at the race in the chilly, pre-dawn hours to serve as volunteers helping administer the race. It was also great to see Health and Human Services Secretary Tommy Thompson participate.

The Cherry Blossom Run has taken place during the spring blooming of Washington's historic cherry trees for 30 years. Starting out as a small family event with 141 finishers it is now a world-class event that includes some of the world's foremost long distance runners. I want to congratulate this year's winners: Men's, Rueben Cheruiyot, 47:12; Women's, Luminita Talpos, 52:50.

This year, in conjunction with the race, credit unions raised over \$60,000 for the Children's Miracle Network and donations are still being collected. This was a great event and credit unions should be proud of the role they played. Washingtonians and runners around the world are looking forward to the 2003 Credit Union Cherry Blossom 10 Mile run.●

**DEVELOPING NEW MEDICINES**

● Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise today to call the attention of my colleagues in the Senate to an article that appeared in the Wall Street Journal on May 2 which provides an important perspective on the challenging and vital process of developing new medicines. It is no coincidence that the article features Pfizer Inc., a world leader in pharmaceuticals and a company that made its home in my home State of Connecticut. Pfizer's contribution to changing the quality of health care by developing new therapies for conditions such as epilepsy, depression, arthritis, high blood pressure and more has been invaluable. This sort of innovation has increased the quality of care

we deliver as well as changed the nature of it, with new medicines resulting in fewer trips to hospitals, doctor's offices, and better overall care for so many patients.

The article details the company's efforts, ultimately unsuccessful, to discover, develop and test a new medicine to strengthen muscle, thereby helping to prevent injury and possibly osteoporosis in the elderly. In the process, Pfizer committed a team of scientists, \$71 million, and 10 years of effort, and this was before the development process even progressed to advanced clinical trials, underscoring the tremendous investment required in developing each new therapy. Despite this infusion of resources and time, the project ultimately failed to produce the desired therapy. But the accounting of this process in an excellent example of the risks, costs and efforts involved in innovation.

We must continue to recognize and support these research and development efforts because we know the value they can provide. As we work in this Congress, and we must, to expand coverage and increase access to new medicines, we should strive to craft policy that continues to encourage the development of innovative products that can change and even save lives while helping to ensure that all our citizens benefit from such innovation.

I ask that this article be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows.

DRUG PRICES—WHY THEY KEEP SOARING—  
BLEEDING CASH: PFIZER 'YOUTH PILL' . . .

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL VIA DOW JONES

About a sixth of Pfizer's portfolio of drugs in development were approved by Dr. Clark and his colleagues, including the frailty drugs, which got the green light in December 1995. He was confident the frailty compound would succeed, ranking it among the top third of candidates at the time.

But even among the fortunate drugs that pass muster initially with Dr. Clark's committee, the odds remain stacked against their ever making it to market. Dr. Clark's group also guides the researchers, funds interim studies and establishes milestones for judgment. And at any point Dr. Clark's committee can kill the very projects it has approved. Last year, the committee terminated research on five of seven promising medicines it had previously "canned."

The growth-hormone project quickly surpassed all the researchers' expectations. From the time the project was canned, it took only nine months to develop a drug that was safe enough to test in humans—a speed record for the research center in Groton, Conn., across the river from administrative headquarters in New London. The drug "had no bumps or warts," marveled Gordon Gruetzmacher, project manager for the frailty drug.

Though increasingly optimistic, Pfizer scientists and managers were sober about the challenges the potential new medicine faced—especially the elusive nature of the condition it was intended to treat. Frailty, which they came to define as an "age-related decline in physical performance," wasn't a recognized disease, like osteoporosis or Alzheimer's.